The second and last installment on the Guglielmi collection, which was an outcome of extensive archaeological research carried out in Vulci in the first decades of the 19th Ct, has been published: M. Sannibale (ed.), *La raccolta Giacinto Guglielmi, Parte II: Bronzi e materiali vari. Musei Vaticani, Museo Gregoriano Etrusco, Cataloghi, 4/2* (Rome 2008) (reviewed by M.C. Biella, *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2009.06.02).

Finally, several important festchrifts with Etruscans topics should be mentioned: S. Bell and H. Nagy (eds), *New Perspectives on Etruria and Early Rome* (Madison, WI 2009); J. Swaddling and P. Perkins (eds), *Etruscan by Definition: Papers in Honour of Sybille Haynes* (London 2009).

SITE REPORTS

Numerous important site reports and syntheses on specific sites have appeared.

On the Etruscan town of **Marzabotto**, E. Govi, *Marzabotto, an Etruscan Town* (Bologna 2007) provides a richly illustrated introduction, while M. Bentz and C. Reusser, *Marzabotto. Planstadt der Etrusker* (Mainz am Rhein 2008) is a detailed and up-to-date synthesis on the subject. The latter includes recent excavations, such as the newly discovered sanctuary of Tinia (since 1999) which is important both architecturally and in terms of votive finds. The famous Gr marble kouros can now be attributed to this sanctuary. A new find from the sanctuary is a bronze kore statuette holding a flower bud in her right hand, one of the finest products of Etruscan sculpture.

A new contribution to studies on anc. **Felsina** is G. Sassatelli and A. Donati, *Storia di Bologna. Bologna nell'antichitá* (Bologna 2005). M.E. Tamburini-Müller, *La necropoli Campo del Tesoro-Lavatoio di Verucchio (Rn)* (Bologna 2006) is dedicated to the study of the earliest Etruscan burial nucleus of **Verucchio**; the material is partly preserved in the Museo Civico Archeologico di Bologna. M. Bonamici, *Volterra: l'acropoli e il suo santuario. Scavi 1987-1995* (Pisa 2003) (reviewed by W.V. Harris, *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2005.05.11) makes available the results of nine years of excavation on the acropolis of **Volterra**, which focused on the Hel phase and on the earlier levels dating back to the BA.

New studies on **Chiusi** include: M. Iozzo, *Materiali dimenticati, memorie recuperate. Restauri e acquisizioni nel Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Chiusi* (Chiusi 2007), which deals with a fragment of a Gr vase discovered in 2003 in the area of Fonte Rotella that turned out be a part of a krater known since the 19th Ct and currently in the Archaeological Museum of Florence, thus confirming the Clusine provenance of the vase.

See also, A. Minetti, *L'orientalizzante a Chiusi e nel suo territorio* (Rome 2004), which for the first time collects together all the information on the grave goods of about 80 mainly unpublished tombs of this period and addresses the issues of chronology, typology and topographical distribution of tombs; and G. Paolucci, *Documenti e memorie sulle antichità e il museo di Chiusi* (Pisa/Roma 2005).

On **Orvieto**, there is *Etruschi a Orvieto: Il Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Orvieto: collezioni e territorio* (Ponte San Giovanni 2006).

R. Leighton, ***Tarquinia***. *An Etruscan City* (London 2004) (reviewed by P.S. Lulof, *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* 2005.07.30) is a study exclusively dedicated to one Etruscan site, but it also presents the results of thorough research within a deep understanding of Etruscan society, based on all available sources. The book is an introduction to this key site as well as to important topics in Etruscan archaeology and is an example of a welcome new phase in Etruscan studies that attempts to put physical sites into the broadest socio-economic and political context possible.

Mario Cygielman and L. Pagnini, *La Tomba del Tridente a Vetulonia* (Pisa/Rome 2005) presents the results of a study of the documentation of early excavations, in this case the records of an excavation carried out in 1902 by Isidoro Falchi of an EOr tomb in **Vetulonia** with extremely luxurious grave goods. These include the remains of several chariots, armour, wool-working equipment, as well as gold, silver and amber ornaments.

EXCAVATIONS

Bologna and surrounds

In Emilia Romagna, much work has been carried out by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell'Emilia-Romagna in the Bologna area.

A Proto-Felsinean necropolis was discovered at **Marano Castenaso**, a suburb of Bologna, and was excavated by the Soprintendenza Archeologica dell'Emilia Romagna. Nine cremation burials were excavated, all dated to the 7th Ct BC, eight of which contained intact wooden boxes and one of which was *a pozzetto* tomb. Four tombs were covered with a layer of pebbles. Eight tombs had single funerary stelae and burial no. 2 had two. The burials contained vases and bronze items, in some cases decorated with amber and glass paste. Over tombs 7-9, the 'Stele of the Swords' was found with traces of paint still present on its surface. It has a typical Proto-Felsinean horseshoe shape and is decorated with waterfowl, wheels, palmettes and a feline (**Fig. 1**). Two figures brandishing swords are depicted at the base. This is the first scientifically excavated necropolis of the Proto-Felsinean period.

New Etruscan necropoleis (**Fig. 2**) were discovered in **Bologna** on Piazza Azzarita, Piazza VIII Agosto, Via Belle Arti and ex Manifattura Tabacchi, while settlement remains were excavated on Via Andrea Costa and in the Fiera Quarter. In the necropolis of Via Belle Arti, among the 170 burials dated to the 8–7th Ct BC, a burial containing two horses was found, the cast of which is currently exhibited in the Civic Museum of Bologna. The animals, buried under a large tumulus of river pebbles, were probably buried with their hind legs tied and were found still with bronze bits in their mouths. A large bronze lance was placed on the neck of one of the horses at throat level; it is likely that this was the weapon used to sacrifice the animals. It is not possible to attribute the tumulus to a single tomb: more likely the horse sacrifice may be connected to several surrounding burials or even to a larger area of the necropolis.

Verucchio

Patrizia von Eles reports that, since 2005, the excavation of the Villanovan Lippi necropolis at Verucchio has recommenced. Its main objectives are: (1) to verify as much as possible the topographic organization of the necropolis, and, with this in mind, more than 350 tombs excavated by Brizio, Scarani, Zuffa, Gentili and Bermond Montanari have been integrated into the GIS system; (2) to dedicate particular attention to the stratigraphic relationships and post-depositional processes in order to identify the articulation of funerary structures and to acquire detailed information regarding funerary rituals, integrating these data with the knowledge acquired by Gentili and Bermond Montanari; (3) to develop and implement a database in order to integrate and cross-analyse the data from the old and new excavations. This database can be used for the investigation of other Villanovan necropoleis and easily adapted to any necropolis, in particular those with cremation burials.

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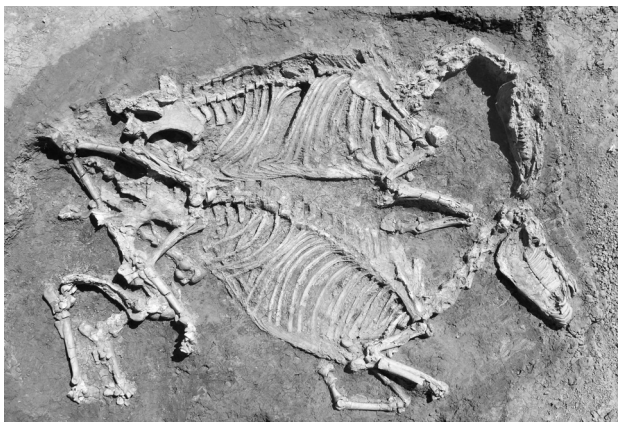


1. Marano Castenaso: stone stele



2. Bologna, Fiera Quarter: excavation of necropolis

The excavations which took place in recent years covered the central area of the Lippi necropolis, where 85 tombs have been identified, which are connected with the group partially explored by Gentili in 1970 and Bermond Montanari in 1988. The emerging picture is complex and confirms the local preference for the cremation rite, while demonstrating a notable variety in the structure of both single and double tombs (*a pozzo*, with or without lateral spaces; with a simple ossuary, dolium or wooden box; in a tree-trunk container), with a complex use of the spaces related to the various parts of the funerary ceremony. The inhumation rite is absent until the last phase of the necropolis: a very small group of tombs with relatively poor burial assemblages is located in probably the central area, which up to this point in time had remained unoccupied. Here, in 2008, were discovered two horse depositions (**Fig. 3**). In the necropoleis of Verucchio, animal burials or sacrifices were unknown until now, although they are noted in Bologna (see above) and in particular in Veneto. Thus the discovery of two large fossae close to each other where two and three horse skeletons respectively were deposited came as a great surprise and presents evidence of great significance. It is difficult to determine if the ritual involved was connected to a particular individual, a family group or if it was, rather, a sacrifice involving the entire community that utilized the necropolis. We can only be certain that one of the latest burials, an inhumation, is superimposed over the earlier horse deposition.



3. Verucchio: T. 65, horse burial

The excavated area included a group of densely positioned tombs, several of which presented peculiar elements. To begin with, the presence of 4 tombs containing a throne; 14 tombs with helmets of various types (conical, composite, with a crest); 3 tombs with at least one charriot (*currus*), 4 of which have been found, is surprising. The female tombs of this group are generally very rich although they contain fewer indicators of distinction compared to the other groups of the necropolis. There are also many tombs with a wooden throne (10 documented thus far), which allow exploration of the question of the significance which this symbolically loaded object of Oriental derivation assumed, based on the details of its deposition in the grave, in the geographical areas of its distribution (Latium, Tyrrhenian Etruria, internal Etruria, Romagna).

The new excavations have also improved significantly our understanding of metal production. This includes banqueting vessels of ritual use, weaponry and ornaments, and demonstrates both the complete insertion of the Verucchio area in the circuits of contact and exchange between various Italian and

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transalpine regions and the existence of specialized local production. Among the ritual vessels, of note are the footed cups with a raised handle decorated with a sun-disk and surrounded by small quadrupeds, which represent the world and nature. In some of these cups, the handle is also decorated with a standing male figure.

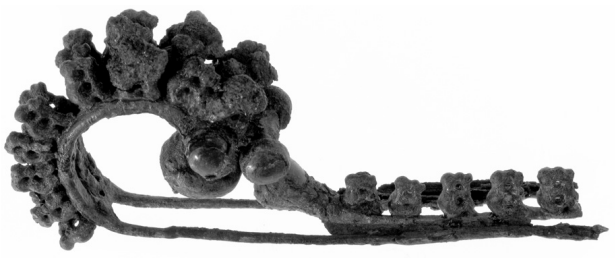
The evidence of the metallurgical production of Verucchio has also been enriched by a variety of small 3-D figures, which demonstrate a certain level of standardization indicating specialized production destined for the local élite. The most common subject is an aquatic bird, followed by the human figure, often limited to the image of the head, which is differentiated by the details of the hairstyle or headdress. Metal finds include fibulae of various types, decorated with multiple human heads or small monkey figures (**Fig. 4**). Furthermore, a pendant representing a standing male ithyphallic figure was found.

The new excavations also yielded numerous amber objects (**Fig. 5**). The meticulous conservation of these items permitted the investigation of the sophisticated technologies of production of the most refined objects, which were certainly produced for single burials of aristocratic ladies.

In 2008, two male burials (T. 12/2005 and T. 71/2008) were investigated (the former discovered in 2005). Both of them included a large wooden chest containing a rich ceramic and bronze assemblage, among which was a cauldron with cross-shaped attachments and a three-footed basin (**Figs 6, 7**) with clear comparisons in Vetulonia. Both burials, located near each other, also contained dozens of metal objects whose function had been ritually altered, among which were chariot elements also bearing comparisons to Vetulonia (for the exhibition of objects from both sites, see the 'Museums' section below).



4. Verucchio: T. 12/2005, bronze fibula with human heads



5. Verucchio: T. 12/2005, bronze fibula with amber studs



6. Verucchio: T. 12/2005, bronze cauldron with cross-shaped attachments



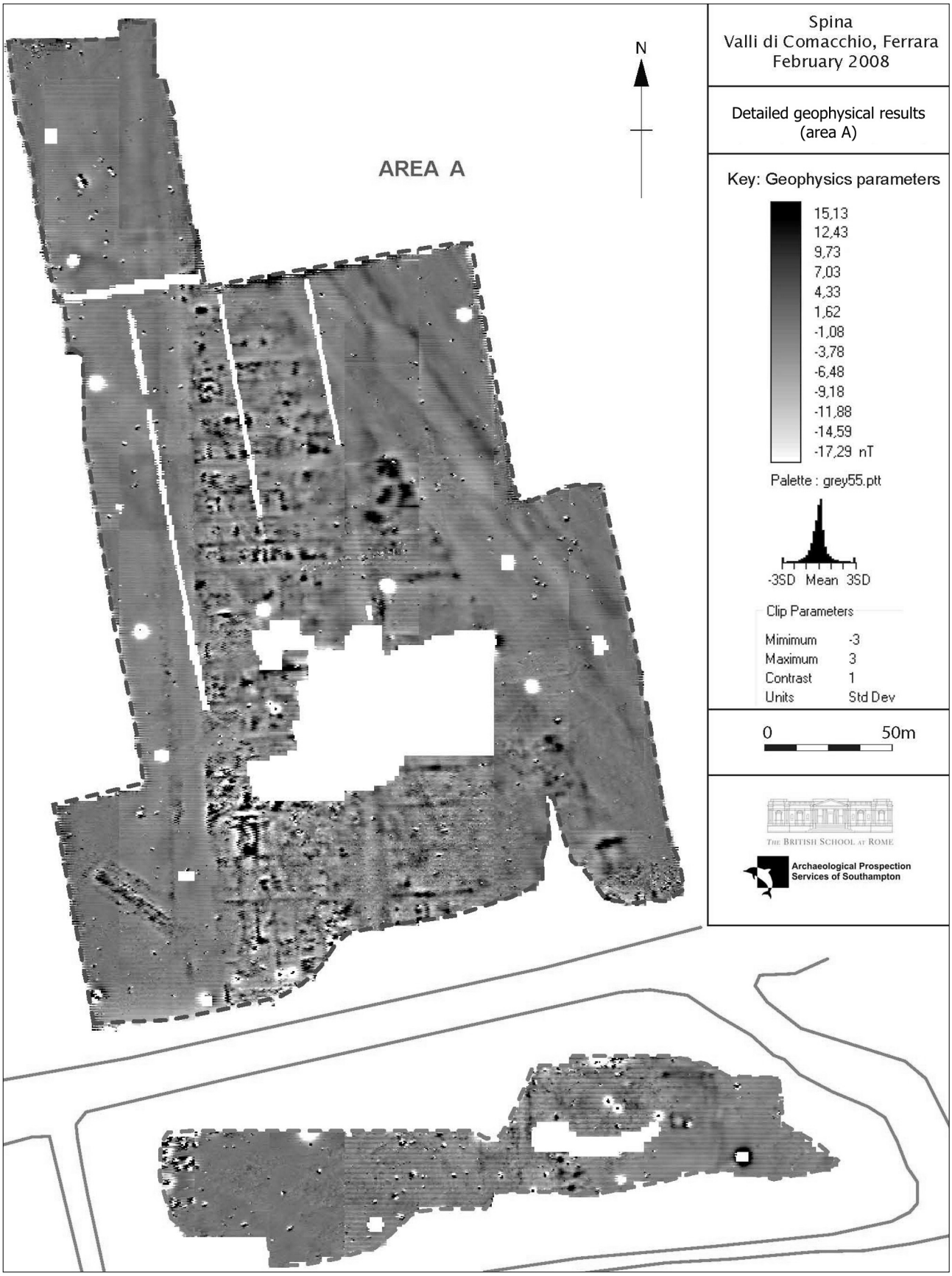
7. Verucchio: T. 12/2005, bronze three-footed basin

Spina

A new project has begun at Spina, as reported by Vedia Izzet (University of Southampton):

The anc. Etruscan city of Spina lies in the delta of the River Po, S of Venice, between Ferrara and Comacchio. The site was discovered during reclamation work undertaken in the 1910s and 1920s. While the excavations of the cemeteries have continued since the 1950s, the settlement has been more sporadically investigated. The current Soprintendente, Dott. Luigi Malnati, has initiated a systematic investigation of the site, involving collaboration with the universities of Milan, Bologna, Ferrara and Zurich, the last led by Christoph Reusser. Geophysical survey, initiated by Vedia Izzet, formed part of the investigation of the site. The aims of the survey were: to test the viability of geophysical investigation at the site; to verify the inferred extent of the site; and to identify and locate previous excavation trenches. It was also hoped that the results would give some indication of the structure of the underlying Etruscan city.

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8. Spina: magnetometry map

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Magnetometry was chosen to survey the site, and readings were taken at 0.25m intervals along traverses of 0.5m within $30m^2$ grids (**Fig. 8**). The results of the survey have been very promising: the alluvial nature of the site is particularly suited to magnetometer work, providing a 'quiet' background signal against which features can be seen at different depths of clarity, depending on their magnetic strength or depth. The geology also created a number of stark, visible features that were easily distinguished from archaeological ones. Preliminary interpretation of the results suggests that two rivers bounded the site, running N-S and NW-SE, forming a triangular area of settlement remains. These structures appear to be organized in a very regular manner. The settlement appears to consist of a series of insula blocks, each consisting of roads and walls, next to which, and within which, smaller structures appear. Some of the blocks contain irregular or curvilinear anomalies with particularly strong signals. Such features may be explained by the presence of burnt material, which often gives off a stronger magnetic response than other material. These features could be kilns, furnaces or hearths, and appear to be placed at the W end of the blocks. A large linear feature runs the length of the settlement in a N-S direction, and this appears to be a road or canal.

The survey results are of singular importance in understanding the urban settlement of Spina. The systematic pattern of the features suggests groups of residential buildings methodically laid out in blocks divided by a series of roads.

Parma

An Etruscan settlement dating to the 7th Ct BC has been discovered near an industrial park on the outskirts of Parma. The finds include houses built within a network of channels for collecting rainwater, a kiln for bucchero production and numerous home furnishings. Among the most recent finds is a fine jug dating to the 5th Ct BC. The settlement was inhabited for 150 years before the Etruscan foundation of Parma. The settlers came from Chiusi or Perugia, according to the archaeologists in charge.

Populonia

Moving into Tuscany, the excavation in progress on the slopes of Poggio del Telegrafo in Populonia, organized by the Soprintendenza Archeologica per la Toscana with the participation of the Cattedra di Etruscologia e Archeologia Italica of the University of Rome and coordinated by Gilda Bartoloni, has shown that the settlement was already organized on terraces during the earliest habitation phase: a terraced area with structures from the beginning of the IA to the LOr period has been revealed. The areas along the ridges of the hills were also inhabited. The rectangular building found during the excavations of Poggio del Telegrafo (**Fig. 9**), which is identifiable as a structure of high social standing in terms of dimensions and architectural typology, must be decidedly attributed to a regal figure. This structure would have had a thatched roof, supported by wooden posts, and it seems to have been restored at least three times before being abandoned in the first quarter of the 7th Ct BC. The identification of this structure as the 'King's House' reveals the primary use of the acropolis of the Etruscan city. During the intentional abandonment of the complex, a cut (0.60m by 0.40m by 0.50m) was made through the southern post-hole of the third line, and subsequently intentionally filled by a deposit of a large number of kyathoi (**Fig. 10**).

The location of the posthole filled with about 100 cups in the centre of the structure represents evidence of a ceremony that took place on the occasion of the destruction of the 'royal building'. The connection of these cups with wine and their pertinence to a group of eminent people has to be considered more than likely. The number of cups, and hence of participants in the ceremony, can be connected to the assembly of 100 elders, constituted by Romulus (Dionysius of Hallicarnassus II.12.1–13.1).

Poggio Colla

During the past five years, excavations have continued at Poggio Colla in the Mugello valley (http://smu.edu/poggio). The director of the excavation, Gregory P. Warden reports:

The research design at Poggio Colla combines field excavation with regional survey, geophysical prospection and scientific study of fauna, flora and ceramic geochemistry, and is producing a tantalizing picture of a regional sanctuary and its physical and social environment.

Four phases of construction have now been identified at the fortified, hilltop sanctuary: EIA huts (I), a monumental temple (II) and two phases (III-IV) with large courtyard buildings. The remarkable evidence for ritual activity includes two important deposits in the phase III/IV courtyards. The first consists of a natural fissure in the bedrock that, after the destruction of the phase II temple, was capped by a moulded podium block from the temple (**Fig. 11**), placed upside down next to the fissure along with a gold ring and long strands of gold thread. The second deposit is a nearby *stips* with over 400 bronze objects layered into a channel cut into the bedrock.



9. Populonia, Poggio del Telegrafo: postholes of the building



10. Populonia, Poggio del Telegrafo: the posthole with the deposit of cups

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11. Poggio Colla: upside-down podium block and fissure



12. Poggio Colla: upside-down column/altar element and statue bases

Especially intriguing evidence for ritual is also provided by the 'Inscription Deposit', excavated in 2005 and 2006, whose unequivocal nature suggests that other deposits may be dedicatory, for instance a group of gold jewellery and a group of exactly 100 silver Victoriati. The 'Inscription Deposit' was placed in a pit in a room at the NW corner of the phase II courtyard. It includes a large sandstone cylinder (**Fig. 12**), most likely the top of a votive column or small altar, placed upside down in the centre of the pit along with two sandstone statue bases, deliberately broken bronze objects and strands of gold wire or thread, all axially arranged. The larger base is pyramidal and its top preserves the lead fitting that must have held a bronze figure of significant size; it is inscribed. Especially important was the discovery in 2006 of a very thin bronze mesomphalic bowl. It was interred with the bones of a small animal, a piglet, that were placed both under and inside the bowl. Next to it was another bowl, deliberately crushed and stuck upright in the ground. The arrangement of these objects allows the reconstruction of the process of deposition.

The structure in the Podere Funghi, located approximately 600m below the acropolis of Poggio Colla has been completely excavated, along with four pottery kilns and a nearby pottery dump or midden. Survey work continues in the field, utilizing both magnetometry and shovel-test survey to study the areas surrounding the structure. The ceramic evidence points to activity in this area from as early as the E4th Ct BC until the E2nd Ct BC. The main element of the structure is a rectangular room (10m by 4 m) whose S part included a circular hearth surrounded by cooking vessels, thus probably the primary habitation area. Work spaces were located to the W and E of the central room. There is evidence of other structures and kilns in the fields surrounding the Podere Funghi, suggesting that the structure may have been part of a network of production areas surrounding the acropolis sanctuary on Poggio Colla.

Cetamura del Chianti

The results of excavation at Cetamura del Chianti (http://www.chiantistorico.com/en/history/cetamura.php), where investigations have also been ongoing, are reported by Nancy de Grummond:

During the years 2005-2008, excavations by Florida State University at Cetamura del Chianti under the direction of Nancy T. de Grummond and with the permission and supervision of the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Toscana (Fulvia Lo Schiavo, Soprintendente), have focused on an Etruscan sanctuary of the 3rd–2nd Ct BC (**Fig. 13**). Located immediately adjacent to an artisans' quarter, the sanctuary featured a large, roughly trapezoidal structure, building L, with long sides of ca. 20m, embracing an open courtyard and four or more irregularly shaped chambers. The beaten earth courtyard contained a large rustic altar, a hearth/altar set into the ground, at least six more votive areas and a ritual cavity in the bedrock with channels leading to it.

Votive feature (VF) 1, a pit measuring 1.13m by 0.90m (*d.* ca. 0.30m) with three levels of deposits, included more than 50 items, such as miniature vessels, a miniature brick, an iron ring with carved chalcedony stone (**Fig. 14**), a broken and burned bronze grater, good luck tokens (one of polished jasper and the other a rounded, smooth ceramic oval), remains of some seven small beakers (mostly broken into pieces, but possible to be restored) and 11 iron nails and four bronze nail caps. A large dolio, broken off about halfway up, sat upright in the middle of the pit, holding the remains of grapes, apples and sorb apples, and nearby were found remains of barley and emmer wheat. A bronze silvered denarius showing a Gallic warrior in a chariot, struck around 118 BC (M. Crawford, *Roman Republican Coinage* [London 1974], 282/4), provides a firm chronological context for VF 1.

Another remarkable collection of items, VF 7, had as its centrepiece a bowl of cooked chickpeas, with adjacent a two-handled black-gloss goblet (Morel 3451a, 160±50), sliced in half vertically with only one side included in the offering. Around the two vessels were scattered a number of pieces of

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13. Cetamura del Chianti: site plan

iron artefacts, carefully cut up, one of which was identified as a strigil, while another may have been the shaft of a candelabrum. Near to this were found deposits of other food offerings, including barley, olives and grapes. Analysis of carbon samples in the courtyard revealed that the following trees provided wood for the sacrifices: elm, hazel, hornbeam, beech and several kinds of oak.

It is evident that many of the offerings at Cetamura were probably made by individuals and possibly even groups from the artisan class, providing a different perspective from sanctuaries where offerings by persons of élite status tend to get the most attention. Miniature bricks, weaving implements and iron nails and rings probably represent the interests of workers in the artisans' quarter, where there is a kiln for making brick, tile and loomweights (structure K), as well as evidence for a weaving workshop (structure C) and slag from iron smelting. Nails were an especially frequent offering, and it is clear that they were so varied in size, number and placement that they cannot be understood simply as remains from some piece of furniture or other wooden object. The nails and nail caps at Cetamura probably indicate a cultic significance of nails, as in the case of the temple of Nortia at Volsinii, where a nail was hammered into the side of the temple once a year to indicate the inexorable passing of time.

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14. Cetamura del Chianti: finger ring with carved gem

By a remarkable coincidence, at almost the same moment the sanctuary was first identified, in the artisans' zone near structure K, there appeared inscriptions giving the names of two gods who were worshipped at Cetamura: Lur and Leinth (N. de Grummond and G. Colonna, forthcoming in *Rivista di Epigrafia Etrusca* of *Studi Etruschi*). These gods are rare in the Etruscan pantheon, but the evidence of Cetamura, in particular the nails and numerous polished 'lucky' pebbles, thus far suggests they were gods of fate and fortune.

The results of the collaborative research at Cetamura were presented in an exhibition, *The Sanctuary of the Etruscan Artisans at Cetamura del Chianti: The Legacy of Alvaro Tracchi* (catalogue by N. de Grummond, Florence 2009) in San Giovanni Valdarno in summer 2009.

Poggio Civitate, Murlo

Anthony Tuck (University of Massachusetts Amherst) reports on the excavations at Poggio Civitate, Murlo (http://poggiocivitate.classics.umass.edu):

Excavation at Poggio Civitate from 2003 to 2008 focused on two major areas of the site's Piano del Tesoro plateau as well as several areas of exploration away from Poggio Civitate itself. Excavation units placed to the N of the plateau's industrial structure, OC2/workshop, revealed an abundance of evidence associated with the area's manufacturing activity. Finds of partially worked bone and antler along with finished objects, such as a carved bone head (**Fig. 15**), reflect the production of furniture and other wooden objects that such materials adorned. Bronze working, shown by fragments of crucibles, rivulets of bronze as well as complete objects such as the link bracelet shown in **Fig. 16** all point to the activities of a foundry located in the same area. Terracotta and ceramic production, textile manufacturing and the processing of grains and animals for food are all reflected in the materials recovered from this area. In addition, these same excavation units revealed the presence of a series of column bases, spaced at intervals of 2.7m – the intercolumniation employed in the OC2/Workshop – in this area (**Fig. 17**, column bases labelled 1-5). The excavators speculate that these column bases represent an earlier phase of workshop, architecturally similar to the OC2/workshop, that perhaps supplied the materials associated with the construction of the main buildings of the plateau's 7th Ct BC complex (A. Tuck and E. Nielsen, 'An Orientalizing period complex at Poggio Civitate (Murlo): a preliminary view', *Etruscan Studies* 8 [2001], 35-64).

Excavation units S of Piano del Tesoro, labelled CC7 and CC7 extension, along the highest of several terraces that comprise Poggio Civitate's S face revealed traces of a large oval midden (**Fig. 17**). Excavation of the debris within the midden produced fragments of chronologically diagnostic pottery dateable to the middle years of the 7th Ct BC. Although the excavation of the midden is not yet complete, indications of a posthole were revealed on the perimeter of the oval, suggesting the space originally served as a hut with a recessed floor, akin to examples of IA domiciles from sites to the S of Poggio Civitate. If true, the presence of such a hut would imply that



15. Poggio Civitate, Murlo: carved bone head



16. Poggio Civitate, Murlo: bronze bracelet

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non-élite structures employing the architectural vernacular of IA domiciles stood on Poggio Civitate at roughly the same time as the buildings utilizing tiled, terracotta roofs, associated with the site's aristocratic élite, were constructed atop the Piano del Tesoro plateau.

Excavation away from Poggio Civitate, in the nearby town of Vescovado di Murlo, also revealed traces of non-élite occupation of the area. Domestic architecture of the 5th to the 3rd Ct BC was revealed in the Colombaio district of the town (A. Tuck, J. Bauer, K. Kreindler, T. Huntsman, S. Miller, S. Pancaldo and C. Powell, 'Center and periphery in inland Etruria: Poggio Civitate and the Etruscan settlement at Vescovado di Murlo', *Etruscan Studies* 12 [in press], 211-33). Beneath this domestic floor surface, excavators recovered substantial deposits of Ar period pottery, suggesting that Etruscan period occupation in the broader vicinity of Poggio Civitate did not end as abruptly as it did on Piano del Tesoro in the M6th Ct BC.

The Poggio Civitate Archive, available on the website of the Center for Etruscan Studies at the University of Massachusetts Amherst (http://poggiocivitate.classics.umass.edu/index.asp), contains the ongoing compilation of data from the excavations since 1968. The catalogue record, until 1999, was maintained on index cards, and personnel in following seasons have worked to digitize the catalogue record in order to provide a more advanced method of research for this significant and large set of data. The artefact catalogue currently contains descriptions and data for more than 8,000 artefact fragments. In addition to the most crucial records of the artefact and fragment data, there are accompanying photos, provenance mapping, records of the trench diaries and other visualizations of the history and process of the excavation. Many of these efforts are ongoing and will likely continue for several seasons as the data remaining to be digitized and presented spans more than 30 years of compiled paper records. The available records and visualizations are searchable or browseable.

Accesa

Excavations also continue at the site of Accesa near Massa Marittima, where, since 1980, a settlement extending to about 30ha and dated between the 8th and 7th Cts BC, which is located near the metal-bearing mines, has been explored by the University of Florence under the direction of Giovannangelo Camporeale. Until now four separate quarters of the settlement have been identified. In 2005, a 6th Ct BC tumulus with a tomb *a camera* (no. 40) was investigated. In 2006, another tumulus tomb (no. 41) was excavated, but the investigation also returned to the settlement area, focusing on zone E.

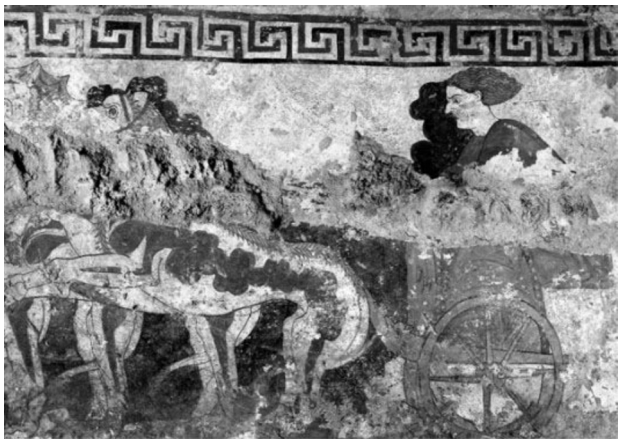


17. Poggio Civitate, Murlo: plan showing OC2/Workshop and associated areas of excavation

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Sarteano

A new tomb called 'Tomba della Quadriga Infernale' was found in 2003 in the countryside of Sarteano. In 2006 it was restored, made accessible to the public and thoroughly published (A. Minetti, *La Tomba della Quadriga Infernale* [Rome 2006]). The main figurative compositions represent a chariot pulled by fantastic animals and driven by a demon (**Fig. 18**); a banquet scene with two male figures reclining on a couch and being attended by a young servant; and a three-headed serpent and a sea monster at the back of the tomb (**Fig. 19**). The objects found inside the tomb include a rf kylix belonging to the Clusium Group, which supports the date of the tomb as ca. 330 BC, and a large alabaster sarcophagus with a reclining figure on the lid, which was found shattered and represents the earliest example of its class in the territory of anc. Chiusi.



18. Sarteano, 'Tomba della Quadriga Infernale': a chariot driven by a demon



19. Sarteano, 'Tomba della Quadriga Infernale': a three-headed serpent

Marsiliana d'Albegna

In 2009, the archeological research activities at the Etruscan site of Marsiliana d'Albegna (Manciano) continued under the direction of the Department of Archaeology and History of Arts of the University of Siena (directed by Andrea Zifferero). Started in 2002, the Marsiliana Project has contributed to the rediscovery of this important Proto-historic and Etruscan site, already known for its rich and large necropolis which was brought to light at the beginning of the 1900s. The 2009 campaign involved the excavation of an Etruscan production site (a kiln?) located near the Albegna river, where a massive outcrop of transport amphorae from the 6th Ct BC and production waste lies contiguous to a building containing bucchero, coarseware and Etrusco-Cor ware. The excavation continued in the 'Casa delle Anfore', a peripheral residence with central atrium, dated between the last quarter of the 6th Ct BC and the end of the 5th Ct BC. The survey within Corsini's estate also continued: with the aims of cleaning and identifying some of the graves not previously explored, and discovering new sites which might offer a more precise picture of the living and funerary fabric of the Etruscan age.

Campo della Fiera, Orvieto

Many new and very important discoveries have been made in Umbria over the past several years. Of greatest significance for Etruscan archaeology is without doubt the excavation at Campo della Fiera, Orvieto. The director of the excavation, Simonetta Stopponi (University of Perugia), reports:

The excavation of the area began in 2000 and has been proceeding in annual campaigns, which have yielded extraordinary amounts of finds and features. The area investigated thus far covers about 3ha (**Fig. 20**). In one of the topographically highest areas of the site, a 2.5m *w.* dry masonry wall in *opera poligonale* on one side was uncovered, probably dating to the Augustan period. Next to it was a type of platea, which partly covered a deposit of architectural terracottas of notable quality dating to various periods. To the SE of the terrace wall, and in a prominent position, is a monumental structure in tufa blocks, which appears to be a foundation of a large building, most likely a temple. Nearby an enclosure surrounds a monumental fountain, which may have had an important function in cultic activities. At a lower level, the excavation area is criss-crossed by two paved roads. The eastern road dates to the Etruscan period and may be identified as the Via Sacra of the sanctuary; it covers an earlier road of the Ar period. The stretch thus far excavated is over 70m *l.* and in some places exceeds 6m in *w.* The second paved road, of the Hel period, is 5m *w.* and has been uncovered for 55m. It connected Orvieto to Bolsena. The pavement has traces of wheel ruts.

In the central sector of the excavations, a structure that seems to form an enclosure with irregular sides around a sacred area was found. In the centre of the area enclosed by the temenos wall, is a temple 6m *w.* and 12m *l.* It seems to be divided into three parts. At the moment we can assume that the temple has a phase at least of the 5th Ct BC, followed by a renovation of the 4th–3rd Ct BC and by another rebuilding dating to the L Republican period, when the building was paved with red *opus signinum* with black and white tesserae.

In front of the temple there are two altars, one in trachyte and one in tufa. The altars were surrounded by strata characterized by residues of unequivocally sacrificial activities. Furthermore, along one of the sides of the altar in tufa was a *thesaurus*, found untouched (the container still had a 'lid' on), which included over 200 coins in bronze and silver. In the area between the altars and the temple, a marble bust, possibly of Geta (**Fig. 21**), was found, which was meticulously buried in a *fossa*, apparently saved from the *damnatio memoriae* suffered by this emperor.

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20. Campo della Fiera, Orvieto: aerial view of the site

The excavations have also uncovered a large church complex, known in Med documents by the name of St Pietro in Vetere and completely lost until now. The toponym clearly alludes to a pre-existence, which is being confirmed by the excavation.

Among the numerous finds, architectural terracottas are of particular significance in terms of their quantity and quality (**Fig. 22**). They are characterized by a still vivid polychromy and cover an ample chronological period, from the L6th to the E3rd Ct. Many pieces were probably produced locally and specifically for the sanctuary, as proven by the finds of clay matrices.

Of great importance for the reconstruction of the area is a conspicuous and consistent number of magnificent fragments of Attic bf and rf ceramics, belonging over all to kraters and large cups, which served as sumptuous and prestigious votive offerings at the sanctuary. Among other interesting finds are loomweights (one with inscription), many of miniature dimensions, which allude to votive practices that must have taken place in the area. While small in size, the numerous bronze figurines (**Fig. 23**) provide a further confirmation of the sacral function of the area. The presence of 'foreign' coins (Gr, Siculo-Punic) indicates a varied frequentation of the sacred area, which evidently had fame and prestige beyond Etruria. This interpretation is supported by the discovery of Gr marble statuary fragments, which are generally rare in Etruria but have various attestations at Orvieto and provide further evidence of the importance of the sanctuary.

The excavation campaign of 2008 provided more extraordinary data: the first significant proof of one of the cults which took place in this area is provided by a bucchero base inscribed *apas* ('of father'), referring to Tinia, an hypostasis of whom can be recognized in Voltumna, *deus Etruriae princeps* according to Varro. The excavation results thus far allow us, with more than a reasonable margin of security, to identify the area of Campo della Fiera with none other than the *fanum Voltumnae.* (See latest report in S. Stopponi, 'Notizie preliminari dallo scavo di Campo della Fiera', *Annali Faina* 14 [2007], 493-530).

Castel Viscardo

Interesting new finds are reported after the first three seasons of excavation at Coriglia, Castel Viscardo, central Italy, located only 8km NW of Orvieto. The location is important as it links easily with the Tiber valley, the via Cassia and, a few hundred metres from it, the Via Traiana Nova. It was discovered by agricultural activity in the late 1980s and first explored in 1990-

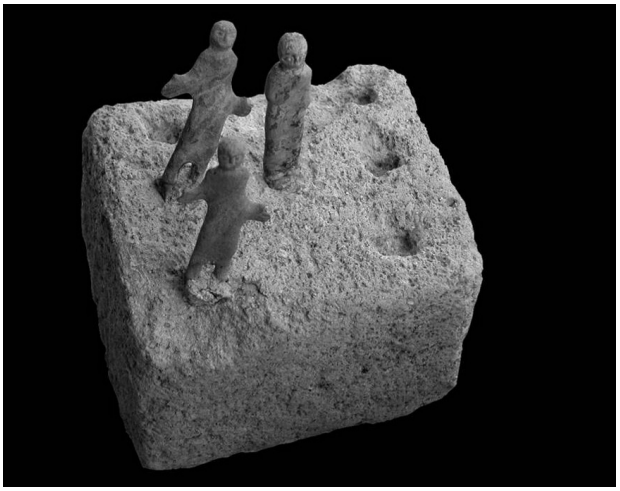
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21. Campo della Fiera, Orvieto: portrait bust of Geta *in situ*



22. Campo della Fiera, Orvieto: architectural terracottas



23. Campo della Fiera, Orvieto: bronze figurines

1993 by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell' Umbria. The current excavations began in 2006, with a joint team from the University of Oklahoma and Saint Anselm College, USA. The site started as an Etruscan settlement and, with no interruptions, ended with a L antique phase. Tufa and dry masonry walls as well as bucchero pottery (6th–5th Ct BC) pertain to the first phase.

During the 2008 season, a portable XRF (x-ray florescence) device was used to analyse mortar and metals *in situ* at the excavations at Coriglia and, as controls, at Bolsena (Poggio Moscini), Campo della Fiera and Pagliano near Orvieto. The XRF allows for portable non-destructive chemical analysis of archaeological material *in situ.* Analysis of trace elements in the mortar allows researchers to establish relationships between walls, and to demonstrate anc. repair work not otherwise evident by visual inspection, as well as to document different phases in hydraulic cement (both walls and floors). In addition, the XRF technology can be used to date (or confirm the date) of severely corroded coins not otherwise datable or only very generally datable by visual examination.

Poggio delle Civitelle

Still in the territory of anc. Volsinii, the excavations at Poggio delle Civitelle, San Venanzo, initiated by the University of Florida in 2000 (see *AR* 49 [2002-2003], 89-103), were concluded in 2006. The site is located between Orvieto and Perugia and is believed by the excavators to have been an outpost of Volsinii. The 2003-2006 excavation campaigns have increased the understanding of the site substantially. Discovery of proto-historic pottery, as well as black and grey bucchero on the W and E slopes of the hill, demonstrated that the site was occupied at least since the EIA. One of the most interesting features discovered was a cistern-like circular structure cut into the bedrock and measuring 3m in *di.* and 3.5m *d.*, and located on the S slope of the hill (**Fig. 24**). It was completely filled with material consisting of roof tiles, pottery, large quantities of animal bones (in particular cattle), glass, iron and bronze elements dating to various periods. The layer at the bottom consisted mainly of pottery and other small objects, suggesting that whole vessels were thrown into the structure at the time of its abandonment (like in the cistern located on the top of the hill excavated in earlier seasons), before larger debris of construction material (tile and stone) and bone was thrown in. Discovery of coins of Constans allowed for dating the single filling event to the L4th Ct AD, which corresponds to the time of the abandonment of the site. Of great importance was the presence in the fill of architectural terracottas, including a female head antefix (**Fig. 25**) and floral decoration, dating to the Hel period, suggesting the presence of a probably cultic building on top of the hill.

Perugia

Another important Etruscan centre in Umbria, Perugia, has also been investigated recently, mainly in urban excavations by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archaeologici dell'Umbria. The 2004 work on the conservation and expansion of the Museo Capitolare of the St Lorenzo Cathedral involved excavation of several areas which exposed a series of strata from FBA to the post-Cl period, including a burnt layer that probably refers to one of the conflagrations of the Rom period. Inside the sacristy, an area of the Hel period was uncovered, which included foundations of a building. The finds included architectural terracottas from a temple, which are dated to the 4th-3rd Ct BC. During consolidation of Etruscan walls in Via della Cupa in 2008, several trenches were opened in order to verify the structure, elevation and stratigraphy of the walls.

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4 Poggio delle Civitelle: cistern-like circular structure



25. Poggio delle Civitelle: architectural terracotta

One of the largest centres of production and craftwork among those surrounding Perugia in the late Hel age developed on the road leading from Perugia to Lake Trasimeno. This zone, situated at the present-day boundary between the comuni of Perugia and **Corciano**, was and still is rich in deposits of travertine, abundantly quarried since anc. times both for building materials and for craftwork. Recent studies have discovered that the walls of Perugia were built using stone from the Santa Sabina quarries. Thus a settlement probably existed in the area around the quarries, inhabited by the people who worked there. While no traces remain of this settlement, a large necropolis has been located near **Strozzacapponi**. It consists to date of about 100 tombs, and was explored already in the 19th Ct by Vermiglioli and later in 1960–1970s by the Soprintendenza. The tombs are of the chamber type, with an entrance dromos and stairs, and are dug into the earth according to a regular 'town' plan, apparently prearranged: they are generally of the same size and type of construction, and inside the rectangular chambers there are benches for placing the cinerary urns and the burial offerings, which are relatively modest.

Recent excavations, conducted by the Soprintendenza in connection with construction of a roundabout, brought to light new Etruscan hypogaeum tombs, dug into the travertine: 34 tombs *a camera* and 11 *a fossa.* Some had been looted in antiquity but others were intact. Among the most important in richness of materials is the tomb of Anei Marcna called 'Tomba del Letto Funebre', discovered on 4 July 2008. The tomb was intact when discovered. It is preceded by a long dromos and was sealed with a travertine block. The square burial chamber has a central pillar, benches that run along three walls and a central *pozzetto.* On the benches were eight funerary urns in travertine. The sculptural reliefs are emphasized in vivid reds, blues and blacks. Each lid has a reclining figure representing the deceased and an inscription in red paint referring to the family of Anei Marcna. The urns are decorated with various motifs: a married couple, the siege of a city, a battle between Centaurs and Lapiths, Scylla, a female figure on a marine monster (*pistrice*) and a bucranium. Inside, in some cases, textile remains were preserved, which contained the cremated remains of the deceased. In addition to the urns, elements of a bronze bed were found on the left bench. They are of extremely high craftsmanship and must have covered the wooden beams, of which only a few traces remain. The elements include animal feet and fulcra with horse and duck heads. The find is of great importance, both for the high quality of its execution and in relation to the rarity of the find.

The burial goods found deposited around the urns, at the base of the benches and in the *pozzetto* include ceramic vessels, miniature vases, *unguentaria* and plates. There were also numerous bronze mirrors and strigils, some connected by a ring. Also to be noted are some elements of a chest in worked bone. The polychrome urns and the rich burial goods belong to a family of considerable means, which is surprising since the rest of the tombs appear to be of persons from families with relatively modest means.

Lazio

In Lazio, work continued at some of the major sites of S Etruria. The Banditaccia necropolis of **Cerveteri** was included by UNESCO in the Worldwide Heritage list in 2004.

In 2007, the Institute for the Study of the Italic Civilisations and Ancient Mediterranean (ISCIMA) and Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, in collaboration with the Soprintendenza per l'Etruria Meridionale, launched a new programme of archaeological investigations of the **Manganello sanctuary**. The first seasons have shown that the plans originally published by R. Mengarelli ('Il tempio del Menganello a Cerveteri', *Studi Etruschi* 9 [1935], 83-94) are often approximate and even

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incorrect, and that generally the situation is far more complex. Investigation E and W of the temple uncovered many quarry marks, permitting excavators to distinguish various construction phases. Finds include a mass of terracotta votive heads and a number of anatomical ex-votos. Residual finds indicate that the site occupation goes back to the Or period and a few impasto fragments suggest an even earlier date. Along the W outer wall of the temple, a cylindrical well was investigated, its fill including Ar architectural terracottas, tufa blocks, stone slabs with masonry marks and ceramic fragments of different periods. Along the N slope of the plateau fragmentary mouldings of a stone altar were recovered, which suggest the presence of a monumental cult structure.

MUSEUMS

Both old and newly excavated materials form the core of many museums and collections, which have been actively involved not only in publication but also in the exhibition of these finds. Several of the important museums have (re)opened galleries displaying Etruscan materials and new museums have been established.

Laura Minarini reports on news from the **Museo Civico di Bologna**:

In December 2005, an exceptional Etruscan relief of a male figure in nenfro, donated to the Museo Civico di Bologna by the private collector Guidone Romagnoli, was shown for the first time in connection with the new exhibition of the Greek Collection (**Fig. 26**). Although, unfortunately, its provenance is unknown, the exclusively funerary destination of Ar Etruscan stone sculpture suggests that this sculpture was an ornamental element of a funerary monument. The presence of wings suggests that the figure may be a Boread, one of the children of the mythical personification of the wind, Boreas, connected in mythology to the Argonauts and Harpies. Iconographic and stylistic comparisons with other Etruscan sculptures of the Ar period allows the sculpture to be dated to the M6th Ct BC and to attribute it to the production of Vulci. The provenance from Vulci is also strongly indicated by the results of petrographic analysis. Furthermore, in 2007, a space was dedicated for the new finds recently discovered by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell'Emilia Romagna, in particular from the Etruscan necropoleis of Piazza Azzarita, Piazza VIII Agosto, Via Belle Arti, ex Manifattura Tabacchi and from settlement remains in Via Andrea Costa and the Fiera quarter.

The **Florence Archaeological Museum** has reopened its Sala X after many years: it includes examples of Clusine Ar sculpture in pietra fetida, aniconic cippi, house-shaped funerary urns from Chiusi, a lion in nenfro from Tuscania dated to the E6th Ct BC and a sarcophagus in peperino from Orvieto. Furthermore, also on display is the almost entire collection of Hel cinerary urns from the Portone necropolis of Volterra, mainly from the collection of Giosto Cinci.

In 2007–2008, the exhibition *Gli Etruschi di Volterra. Capolavori da Grandi Musei Europei* (Milan 2007) brought back to **Volterra** some of its most important monuments, presently housed in various museums, while the exhibition *Etruschi: La Collezione Bonci Casuccini* (D. Barbagli and M. Iozzo, Siena 2007) has reunited for the first time finds from **Chiusi** that were part of the Bonci Casuccini collection.

In 2006, the **Museum of Rocca Albornoz at Viterbo** opened new galleries displaying finds from the excavations of the Etruscan sites of San Giovenale and Acquarossa, as well as new finds from the habitation site near Blera.

The Castellani Collection, which includes over 700 objects from Etruria, Latium and Magna Graecia has been displayed since 2005 at the **Capitoline Museums in Rome**. Etruscan objects of particular importance are the Aristonothos krater, the Tragliatella oinochoe and a seated male figure from the Tomba delle Cinque Sedie in Cerveteri.

In 2008–2009, the **Palazzo delle Esposizioni in Rome** hosted a large exhibition, *Etruschi. Le antiche metropoli del Lazio* (M. Torelli and A.M. Moretti (eds), Rome 2008). It followed the development of Etruscan civilization in Latium by focusing on four of its most important centres: Veio, Cerveteri, Vulci and Tarquinia, as well as on their relationships with and influences on the city of Rome.

The **Archaeological Museum of Grosseto** organized an exhibition, *Signori di Maremma. Elites etrusche fra Populonia e il Vulcente* (M. Celuzza (ed.), Grosseto 2009). It focused on the 7th and 6th Cts BC, the period of the Etruscan 'golden age', with a particular emphasis on the emergence of élites in the Maremma region. The materials on display included finds from five important sites: Populonia, Vetulonia, Roselle, Marsiliana d'Albegna and Pitigliano-Poggio Buco.

In 2009, **Museo Civico Archeologico 'Isidoro Falchi' at Vetulonia** hosted an exhibition, *Sovrani Etruschi dei due mari: Tesori d'oro e d'ambra da Vetulonia e Verucchio*, which emphasized the connections between aristocratic communities of the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic Seas during the Or period.



26. Bologna, Museo Civico: Etruscan relief of a male figure in nenfro

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